

GLOGOVSKIY, V.M.

Reflection of seismic waves from layers with variable
parameters. Trudy MINKHIGP no.26:234-240 '60.
(MIRA 13:6)

(Seismic prospecting)

GLOGOVSKIY, V.M.; KATS, S.A.

Computing theoretical vertical electric sounding curves for sections
containing a high-resistivity layer. Trudy MINKHGP no.31:
197-201 '60. (MIRA 13:11)

(Electric prospecting)

GLOGOVSKIY, V.M.

Simultaneous adjustment of a system of hodographs of reflected waves.
Geofiz. razved. no.3:32-39 '61. (MIRA 17:2)

GLOGOVSKIY, V.M.

Statistical method of solving some problems in processing seismic
hodographs. Geofiz.razved. no.7:20-32 '62. (MIRA 15:7)
(Hodographs) (Seismic prospecting)

GURVICH, I.I.; GLOGOVSKIY, V.M.

Calculation of static corrections to observation hodographs of
reflected waves. Geofiz. razved. no.11:3-15 '63. (MIRA 16:8)

(Seismic prospecting)

CHEREMNEVA, T. P.; GREGORIEV, V. V.; KOLLEVICI, A. I. ; 1955.
oly, red.; KUTYANOV, Yu. L., red.

[Methods for solving problems in descriptive geometry.
textbook for students and teachers of schools of higher
education] K metodike resheniya zadach po nuchay stello
noi geometrii, voprosy geometrii, stelloi i prei
davatel'stva. Leningrad: Izdatel'stvo, 1955.
100 p.

OSOZOVSKAYA, V.B.; CHEBUNKO, G.F.; GLOZINKA, G.I.; KONONOV, S.V.

Inexpensive and effective pludge diluent. TScment 27 no.1:21-23
Ja-2 '61. (MIRA 14:2)

(Cement tiles)

GLOGOVYAK, G.I.

Screening heat exchangers in rotary kilns. TSement 27 no.3:27
My-Je '61. (MIRA 14:7)

1. Zdolbunovskiy tsementnyy zavod.
(Zdolbunov--Kilns, Rotary) (Heat exchangers)

GIOMINO, F.

Modern non-ferrous metal production in Poland.
(M2, MODERN TECHNOLOGY. Warszawa, Vol. 30, no. 1, Sept. 1956)

60: Monthly List of East European Accessions (MELA) 10, Vol. 6, no. 7, July 1957. Uncl.

Page 71

POREJKO, S.; MAKARUK, L.; GLOGOWSKA, I.; BIENIAS, M.

Interfacial polyaddition of carbon suboxide and hexamethylene-diamine. Polimery tworzywa wielk. no. 2: 58-61 P '64.

1. Institute of Technology of Plastics, University, Warsaw.

GLOGOWSKA, I.

KOWARZYKOWA, Z.; ZIEMBICKI, J.; GLOGOWSKA, I.

Improved technic of electrocardiography of the exolated heart. Acta
physiol. polon. 8 no.3:393-395 1957.

1. Z Pracowni Hodowli Tkank Instytutu Immunologii i Terapii Doswiadczałnej
PAN im. L. Hirszfelda i Ośrodka Kardiologicznego A. M. we Wrocławiu,

(ELECTROCARDIOGRAPHY,

of isolated & cultured hearts (Pol))

(HEART,

isolated & in tissue culture embryonic hearts, ECG (Pol))

KANIAK, Jozef; SWINSKA-KOTSCHY, Maria; GLOGOWSKA, Irena

Problem of daily activities of fibrinolysin. Postepy hig. med. dosw.
12 no.3:299-302 1958.

1. Zaklad Patologii Ogolnej i Doswiadczalnej AM Wroclaw, ul. Marcinkow-
skiego 1/3.

(PERIODICITY,
daily activation of fibrinolysin (Pol))
(FIBRINOLYSIN,
daily activation (Pol))

KOWARZYK, Hugon; SIWINSKA-KOTSCHY, Maria; GLOGOWSKA, Irena; CZERNINSKA, Barbara

Antithrombin product of fibrinogenolysis and fibrinolysis. Postepy.
 Hig. med. doswn 12 no.3:303-306 1958.

1. Zaklad Patologii Ogolnej i Doswiadczalnej AM Wroclaw, ul. Marcinkowskiego 1/3 oraz Instytut Immunologii i Terapii Doswiadczalnej PAN im. Ludwika Hirszfelda Wroclaw, ul. Chalubinskiego 4.

(FIBRINOGEN,
 antithrombin deriv. (Pol))

(FIBRIN,
 same)

SIWINSKA-KOTSCHY, Maria; GLOGOWSKA, Irena

Determination of fibrinolysis in blood clot. Postepy hig. med. dosw.
12 no.5:533-536 1958.

1. Zakład Patologii Ogólnej i Doswiadczalnej AM Wrocław, ul. Marcinkow-
skiego 1/3.

(FIBRIN,

fibrinolysis in clot (Pol))

KOWARZYK, Hugon; KOTSCHY, Maria; GLOGOWSKA, Irena

Daily oscillations and thrombogenic action of fibrinolysis. Postepy
hig. med. dosw. 13 no.3:311-314 1959.
(FIBRINOLYSIS) (PERIODICITY)

KOWARZYK, Hugon; KOTSCHY, Maria; GLOGOWSKA, Irena

blood serum esterases and alarm reaction. Postawy hig. red. dow. 13
no.3:315-317 1959
(ESTERASES, blood) (STRESS, blood)

KOWARZYK, Hugon; KOTSCHY, Maria; GLOGOWSKA, Irena

Daily oscillations in the activity of fibrinolysin. Postepy
hig. med. dosw 14 no.1:91-94 '60.

1.2 Katedry Patologii Ogolnej i Doswiadczalnej A.M. we Wroclawiu,
Kierownik: prof. dr Hugon Kowarzyk.
(FIBRINOLYSIN)
(PERIODICITY)

KOTSCHY, Maria; GLOGOWSKA, Irena; KOTSCHY, Antoni

Fibrinolytic and esterase properties of human placenta extracts.
Postepy hig. med. dosw 1/4 no.2:249-252 '60.

1. Z Katedry Patologii Ogolnej i Doswiadczalnej A. M. we Wroclawiu.
(PLACENTA extracts.)
(FIBRINOLYSIN chem.)
(ESTERASES chem.)

GLOGOMSKA, Irena
SURNAME, Given Names

Country: Poland

Academic Degrees: [not given]

Affiliation:

Source: Warsaw, Postępy Higieny i Medycyny Doswiadczałnej, Vol XV, No 3,
1961, pp 313-320

Data: "On Antithrombin VI and Para-coagulation."

Authors:

GLOGOMSKA, Irena

SZYMIK, Stanislaw

Work performed at:

Department of General and Experimental Pathology (Katedra Patologii Ogólnej i Doswiadczałnej), School of Medicine (AM--Akademia Medyczna), Wrocław; Director: Prof. Hugon KOWARZYK, Dr.

and
Department of Physiopathology (Zakład Fizjopatologii), Ludwik Hirszfeld Institute of Immunology and Experimental Therapy (Instytut Immunologii i Terapii Doswiadczałnej im. Ludwika Hirszfelda) of the Polish Academy of Science (PAN--Polska Akademia Nauk), Wrocław; Director: Prof. Hugon KOWARZYK, Dr.

670 981643

SURNAME, Given Names

Country: Poland

Academic Degrees: not given

Affiliation: Presumed Ludwik Hirszfeld Institute of Immunology and Experimental Therapy (Instytut Immunologii i Terapii Doświadczalnej im. Ludwika Hirszfelda), Polish Academy of Sciences (PAN-Polska Akademia Nauk), Wrocław; Director: Prof. Stefan SŁOPEK, Dr. Sc.

Source: Warsaw, Portowy Higieny i Medycyny Doświadczalnej, Vol XV, No 1
Date: 1961, p 379.

Data: "Reactions of Products of Fibrinolysis with Thrombin."

English abstract of paper presented at the Scientific Session of the Polish Hematological Society (Kraków, Oct 1, 1960) and at the International Conference on Thrombolytic Activity and Related Phenomena, Princeton, USA, Sept 18-21, 1960

Authors:

KOMARZYK, H. Ługon

GŁOGOWSKA, I.

SZYMIK, S.

GPO 981643

KOWARZYK, Hugon; GLOGOWSKA, Irena; SZYMIK, Stanislaw

The enzymatic action of thrombin and the physical phase of fibrin clotting. Arch.immun.ter.dosw. 9 no.3:341-355 '61.

1. Chair of General and Experimental Pathology, School of Medicine, Wroclaw; and Department of Pathologic Physiology, Institute of Immunology and Experimental Therapy, Polish Academy of Sciences, Wroclaw.

(THROMBINO) (FIBRIN)

GLOGOWSKA, Irena; SZEMIK, Stanislaw

On antithrombin VI and paracoagulation. Postepy hig. i med. dosw.
15 no.3:313-322 '61.

1. Z Katedry Patologii Ogólnej i Doswiadczałnej AM we Wrocławiu
Kierownik: prof. dr H. Kowarzyk.
(ANTICOAGULANTS)

KOWARZYKOWA, Zofia; ZIEMBIKI, Jan; GLOGOWSKA, Irena

In vitro studies on auricular automatism. Acta medica polona 3 no.2:
185-190 '62.

1. Institute of Immunology and Experimental Therapy, Polish Academy of
Sciences Director: Professor Dr S. Słopek Department of General and
Experimental Pathology, Medical Academy, Wrocław Director: Professor
Dr. H. Kowarzyk The Cardiological Center of the Clinical Hospital
No.1, Wrocław Director: Professor Dr Z. Kowarzynska.
(ELECTROCARDIOGRAPHY exper.)

KOWARZYK, Hugon; GLOGOWSKA, Irena; SZYMIK, Stanislaw

On the structure of fibrin. Pol. med. wewn. 32 no.7:743-746 '62.

1. Z Katedry Patologii Ogolnej i Doswiadczalnej AM we Wroclawiu
Kierownik: prof. dr med. H. Kowarzyk i z Zakladu Patofizjologii
Instytutu Immunologii i Terapii Doswiadczalnej PAN im. L. Hirszfelda
we Wroclawiu Kierownik: prof. dr med. H. Kowarzyk.
(FIBRIN)

ACC NR: AP7003321

SOURCE CODE: PO/0056/66/017/05-/0795/0802

AUTHOR: Lyszczaż, Jerzy--Lyshchash, Ya.; Glogowska, Maria--Glogovska, M.

ORG: Laboratory of Circulation Physiopathology/headed by Docent Dr. Z. Semerau-Siemianowski, Institute of Experimental Pathology/headed by Prof. Dr. Z. Ruszczewski, PAN, Warsaw (Pracownia Fizjopatologii Krazenia Zakladu Patologii Doswiadczalnej PAN)

TITLE: Effects of the composition of the atmosphere on respiratory functions

SOURCE: Acta physiologica polonica, v. 17, no. 5-6, 1966, 795-802

TOPIC TAGS: Anesthesiology, physiopathology, respiration, anoxic hypoxia, pulmonary gas exchange, lung ventilation, pulmonary oxygen consumption, pulmonary carbon dioxide, respiratory quotient, air ventilation equivalent, urethan chloralose anesthesia, lung ventilation valve, oximeter/Dieghy Zeigh valve, Soviet 057 oximeter

ABSTRACT: The purpose of the experiment was to study the influence of deep anoxic hypoxia upon gas exchange. The experiments were performed at room temperature on 7 male rabbits under urethan-chloralose anesthesia; 5 more rabbits were used as control animals. After immobilizing the rabbits, a canula

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ACC NR: AP7003321

was inserted in the carotid artery, and the trachea was cut and joined to a Diegby Zeigh valve. The animals then were made to inhale a mixture of 7 percent oxygen in nitrogen for 30 minutes, while diatomic oxygen consumption, elimination of carbon dioxide, the expiratory quotient, and the ventilation equivalent were determined. O_2 and CO_2 contents in the exhaled air were measured with a Haldane apparatus. Values of O_2 and CO_2 in mm^3/cm of body surface were calculated by the Kleiber method. Oxygen saturation of the blood was determined with a Soviet 057 oximeter. Breathing an air containing 7 percent of oxygen caused very profound disturbances in the gas exchange. Oxygen consumption dropped to approximately one third, the respiratory quotient rose about three times, oxygenation of arterial blood decreased to about one half, and ventilation became less effective, dropping to a fraction of its normal value. Low molecular pressure during inhalation made penetration of a sufficient quantity of oxygen into the capillary blood of the lungs more difficult. The drop in oxygen consumption was not accompanied by any significant changes in carbon dioxide elimination. Consumption of oxygen during oxygen debt restoration reached a level somewhat higher than that of the control animals. Sixty minutes after cessation of inhalation of the mixture the drop in oxygen consumption averaged 28 percent. These experiments can be used as a model of deep anoxic hypoxia. Orig. art. has: 1 figure and 2 tables. [WA-022] [DR]

SUB CODE: 06/SUBM DATE: 11Oct65/ORIG REF: 001/OTH REF: 026/

Card 2/2

GIOROLSKI, I.

"Let us take care of the workingman," Gospodarka Zroczna, Warszawa, Vol 5, No 5,
May 1954, p. 26.

SC: Eastern European Accessions List, Vol 3, No 11, Nov 1954, L.C.

GLOKMAN, Yu. TS., inzh.

Universal system of switches with curvilinear points and frogs.
Vest TSNII MPS 23 no. 3:30-35 '64. (MIRA 17:5)

1. Leningradskiy institut inzhenerov zheleznodorozhnogo transporta.

ARTAMONOV, R.A., kand.khim.nauk; GLOKOVA, Ye.A.; GORYAYEVA, L.N.

Data on the interesterification of cottonseed oil. Masl.-zhir.
prom. 25 no.3:22-25 '59. (MIRA 12:4)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut zhirov.
(Cottonseed oil) (Esterification)

USSR

557.591.3
5768. Variation of the meson component intensity during a cycle of solar activity. E. S. Glazova, *Izv. Akad. Nauk SSSR (Ser. Fiz.)* 17, No. 1, 136-40 (1953) In Russian.

Examination of the published records of continuous observations of cosmic-ray intensity in 1937-43, particularly Huancayo and Cheltenham. The increase of the meson component intensity corresponding to an average decrease of solar activity is discussed in detail. [Transcription of Wataple's summary (see Abstr. 5747 above).]

Sci Res Inst Terrestrial Magnetism

C-7

Category : USSR/Nuclear Physics - Cosmic Rays

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Fizika, No 1, 1957 No 637

Author : Glokova, Ye.S.

Inst : Scientific-Research Inst. of Terrestrial Magnetism, USSR

Title : Certain Results of an Investigation of the Variations of the Hard Component of Cosmic Rays.

Orig Pub : Izv. An SSSR. Ser. fiz., 1956, 20, No 1, 47-54

Abstract : A report on the statistical processing of material obtained by continuous recording of the intensity of cosmic rays in the Guankayo, Cheltenham, Godhaven, and Moscow stations. It is shown that in addition to the cyclic (11 year) variations, there is also a variation with a shorter period (approximately 2 -- 3 years), the maxima and minima of which are exactly repeated in all the investigated stations. Averaging the data for several years disclosed a residual average annual variation with an amplitude of approximately 0.5%, which is well correlated with the magnetic-activity index C, and the intensity of the cosmic rays decreases as the index C increases. A connection with the magnetic activity is observed also in the 27-day and solar-daily variations. Their amplitude increases with

Card : 1/2

C-7

Category : USSR/Nuclear Physics - Cosmic rays

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Fizika, No 1, 1957, No 637

diminishing general intensity of the cosmic rays and with increasing magnetic activity. Introducing corrections for the temperature effect of the troposphere doubles the amplitude of the daily wave and destroys the observed seasonal difference in amplitude.

The author concludes that all the wordly variations in intensity of the meson component (with the exception of "flares") are related to a single class of variations, due to solar corpuscular streams, and that the experimental data obtained are in agreement with the theory developed in the work by L. Dorman concerning the origin of the variation of cosmic rays.

Card : 2/2

GLOKOVA, Ye.S.; KAMINER, N.S.; MISHINA, N.A.

Cyclic and seasonal variations in the daily intensity wave of
cosmic rays. Trudy IFAN SSSR Ser. fiz. no.2:95-106 '58. (MIRA 11:7)
(Cosmic rays)

GLOKOVA, E.S.

"ANNUAL VARIATION OF COSMIC RAY HARD COMPONENT IN ANOMALY AND THE TEMPERATURE
CORRECTIONS"
E.S. Glokova

A study is made of the annual variation of cosmic ray intensity as recorded by screened ionization chambers in Moscow (1953-1957), Yakutsk (1953-1957) and Cheltenham (1942-1946). It is shown that when the temperature effect is excluded by Dorman's method used in the USSR there remains the inverse regular wave which has different amplitudes at different stations. This inverse wave may be explained by the temperature effect if, in accordance with Dorman's theory, we take into account the dependence of the density of the temperature coefficient upon the thickness of the effective screen at different stations, and also if we assume that the index in the meson production spectrum in the energy range below 30 Tev is 2.35 and not 2.5.

report presented at the International Cosmic Ray Conference, Moscow 6-11, July 1959

GLEKOVA, E.S.

"ELECTROMAGNETIC CONDITIONS IN INTERPLANETARY SPACE ACCORDING TO COSMIC RAY
VARIATION DATA FROM AUGUST 20 TO SEPTEMBER 10, 1957
E.S. Glekova, Ya.L. Blokh, L.T. Dorman

Using correlation coefficients to analyze the data on cosmic ray variation provided by the world International Network of Stations for the period from August 20 to September 10, 1957 (the period which witnessed several magnetic storms), it is shown that these variations could be explained by assuming the following picture for the state of interplanetary space during that period. We assumed that for a long time there existed in interplanetary space a comparatively extensive, slow corruscular stream with a "frozed" magnetic field of 10^{-5} gauss. Within the extensive stream a narrow fast stream with a "frozed" magnetic field of 10^{-4} gauss was ejected from the Sun and captured the Earth with its front edge at a distance of approximately one fourth of the stream's width from the front edge. A shock wave originated in front of that stream and caused an increase in cosmic ray intensity several hours before the onset of the magnetic storm. Several days later, the Earth was captured by another stream with magnetic field perpendicular to the direction of propagation. In this stream the moving "frozed" magnetic field induced a large electrical field, which, in turn, had evoked a substantial anisotropy of cosmic rays.

report presented at the International Cosmic Ray Conference, Moscow, 6-11 July 1959

GLOKOVA, E. S.

"SOME EXPERIMENTAL RESULTS OF INVESTIGATION OF COSMIC RAY VARIATIONS AT HIGH
AND TEMPERATE LATITUDES"

E. S. Glokova, O. I. Inozentseva

1. In the Arctic and Antarctic a somewhat greater amplitude of cosmic ray intensity variations during magnetic storms and of 27-day variations is observed than at temperate latitudes. The day to day intensity variation at high latitudes is 20 to 30% higher than at temperate latitudes. The study of the geographical variation distribution and influence of meteorological factors makes it possible to draw certain conclusions regarding the nature of a somewhat larger variation.

2. The cyclic change in the phase of the diurnal variation to later hours which began in 1954 was observed till 1958. A series of experimental factors point to the different nature of the diurnal variation in years of minimum solar activity (1954-1955) and years of maximum activity (1957-1958.)

3. The 27-day variations which were observed from July 1957 to February 1958 have characteristic sharp decreases in intensity followed by gradual increases. These decreases which repeat every 27-28 days are identified with magnetic storms. The spectrum of the 27-day variations is somewhat softer than the spectrum of the variations during magnetic storms and may be explained by means of the theory of cosmic ray scattering by regular magnetic fields of corpuscular streams.

report presented at the International Cosmic Ray Conference, Moscow, 6-11 July 1959

3.1800 (1041, 1062, 1168)
9.9840

97467

2/16/65/005/112/005/110
A015/A001

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Geofizika, 1960, No. 12, p. 210, # 1-2

AUTHORS: Blokh, Ya. L., Glokova, Ye. S., Dorman, I. I.

TITLE Investigation of the Nature of the Cosmic Ray Effect During the Magnetic Storm on August 29, 1957, on the Basis of Materials From the International Station Network of the IGY

PERIODICAL: V sb.: Variatsii kosmich. luchey pod zemley, na dnoye morya i v stratosfere, No. 1, Moscow, AN SSSR, 1959, pp. 7-35

TEXT: The analysis is given of the great intensity decrease of the cosmic rays which began on August 29, 1957. The investigation was performed on the basis of the materials of the international network embracing 50 observation points (77 recording devices). It was stated that the energy spectrum of variation of the primary cosmic rays, which caused the intensity decrease effect, has the form

$$\frac{dD(E)}{D(E)} \approx 1 - A,$$
 where $A = -1$ for $E < E_{\min}/4$, $A = -(2/\pi) \arcsin(E_{\min}/(2E-1))$ for $E_{\min}/4 < E < E_{\min}/2$, and $A = 0$ for $E > E_{\min}/2$ and $E_{\min} = 90$ Bev. The analysis results allow

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87467

S/169/60/000/012/005/010
AGJ5/A001

Investigation of the Nature of the Cosmic Ray Effect During the Magnetic Storm of August 29, 1957, on the Basis of Materials from the International Station Network of the ISY

the following interpretation of the observed phenomena. A wide corpuscular stream containing the frozen-in regular magnetic field ($H \approx 10^{-5}$ Gs) hit the Earth with its leading front on August 29. The scattering of the cosmic rays by this field led to the observed intensity decrease. The absence of solar-diurnal variations during this period points out that the direction of the magnetic field in the stream coincided apparently with the ecliptic plane. On September 2, the Earth was hit by the second corpuscular stream having caused a very intense magnetic storm and a new decrease in the cosmic ray intensity. The analysis of the diurnal variations, observed during this period, points out that the magnetic field frozen-in in the stream was oriented perpendicular to the ecliptic plane. The investigation of some phenomena is presented, which accompanied the main effect: of intensity decrease: a soft decrease and following increase in intensity before the beginning of the main effect, the alteration of the variation spectrum with time, and others. - There are 11 references. N. S. Komarov

Translator's note: This is the full and complete of the report of the International Station Network of the ISY.

Card 2/2

S: 69/61/000/005/027/049
A005/A-30

AUTHORS: Blokh, Ya.L., Glokova, Ye.S., Kaminov, N.S.

TITLE: On the barometric effect of cosmic rays

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal. Geofizika, no. 5, 1961, 12, abstract
5 G 97. (Tr. Yakutskogo fil. AN SSSR. Ser. fiz., 1960, no. 3,
74-77)

TEXT: The authors discuss a method of taking into account the barometric effect in recording the μ meson and neutron components of cosmic rays which was used in a practical work. It follows from the analysis: 1) in recording the hard component of cosmic rays, the barometric effect can be determined with sufficient accuracy on the assumption of a linear connection between variations in barometric pressure and the intensity of cosmic rays; 2) in order to determine the barometric effect in recording the neutron component, the linear approximation is no longer sufficient, and the exponential dependence of cosmic ray intensity on atmospheric pressure has to be taken into account. The authors briefly consider a

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On the barometric effect of cosmic rays

S/169/51/000/005/027/049
A005/A-30

method of introducing barometric corrections which is based on a logarithmic representation of cosmic ray intensity data.

[Abstractor's note: Complete translation.]

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Card 2/2

29666
S/169/61/000/005/029/049
A005/A130

3.2410

AUTHOR: Glokova, Ye.S.

TITLE: Annual variations of cosmic ray intensity and temperature corrections

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Geofizika, no. 5, 1961, 12, abstract 5 G 99. (Tr. Yakutskogo fil. AN SSSR, Ser. fiz., 1960, no. 3, 84-91)

TEXT: The author studied the nature of annual intensity variations of the hard cosmic ray component. He shows that with the introduction of temperature corrections into the Cheltenham data the annual intensity wave vanishes and an inverse annual wave appears in the data for Yakutsk and Moscow. This inverse annual wave of intensity may be explained by an insufficient accuracy of the temperature coefficients used. In particular, if the value μ in the differential energy spectrum of the meson-generating component $dN/dE \sim E^{-(2+\mu)}$ is assumed to equal 0.35 instead of 0.5, the controlling inverse annual wave at Moscow and Yakutsk vanishes almost entirely. ✓

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Annual variations of cosmic ray intensity ..

29666
S/169/61/000/005/029/049
A005/A130

The author points out the necessity of taking into account the difference between the screen over the device and the screen for which the temperature coefficients were calculated. He concludes that no real inverse annual wave exists in the intensity of the hard cosmic ray component.

N.K.

[Abstractor's note: Complete translation.]

Card 2/2

S/169/61/000/012/076/089
D228/D305

3.2410 (2205, 2705, 2805)

AUTHOR: Glokova, Ye. S.

TITLE: Diurnal variations of the rigid component of cosmic rays near the minimum of solar activity

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Geofizika, no. 12, 1961
9, abstract 12G55 (V sb. Variatsii kosmich. luchey i solechn. korpuskulyarn potoki. no. 2. M., AN SSSR, 1960, 74-95)

TEXT: The behavior of the diurnal variation when solar activity is at a minimum is studied by comparing the diurnal variation of the rigid component of cosmic rays during maximum and minimum solar activity. It is shown that in the years preceding the solar activity minimum in 1954, a systematic shift in the phase of the vector of the mean-yearly diurnal variation to the earlier hours of the day occurred at all stations. The minimum phase falls in the period between the summer and autumn seasons.

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3,2410 (2205, 2705, 2805)

S/169/62/000/004/069/103
D218/D302

AUTHORS: Glokova, Ye.S., Dorman, L.I., and Kammer, N.S.

TITLE: On the method of introducing meteorological corrections into the cosmic-ray intensity data

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal. Geofizika, no. 4, 1962, 13, abstract 4668 (V. sb. Kosmicheskiye luchy, no. 3, M., AN SSSR, 1961, 149-162)

TEXT: A method of introducing meteorological corrections to the intensity data for μ -meson and neutron cosmic-ray components is discussed. It is shown that it is sufficient to introduce only the correction for the barometric effect. When the barometric correction is computed, the exponential dependence of the intensity of the neutron component on the atmospheric pressure must be borne in mind. In the presence of large temperature variations, the neutron component may exhibit variations of temperature origin, and in order to take these into account, the theoretical distribution of the temperature coefficients must be employed. A detailed description is given of the method whereby the barometric and temperature effects

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On the method of introducing ...

S/169/62/000/004/069/103
D218/D302

can be taken into account for the hard component. Examples are given of how tables of meteorological corrections, suitable for practical purposes, can be set up. The most accurate methods of extrapolation of aerological data on the temperature of the upper layers of the atmosphere are indicated. [Abstractor's note: Complete translation].

Card 2/2

GLOKOVA, Ye.S.

"Cosmic ray variations and solar corpuscular streams"; IGY series,
no.2. Reviewed by E.S.GlokoVA. Geomag. i aer.1 no.6:1020-1021 M-D
'61. (MIRA 15:2)

(Cosmic rays)

3730

S/169/62/COC/004/087/103
D218/D302

3.2410 (2205, 2705, 2805)

AUTHOR: Glokova, Ye.S.

TITLE: On the stellar-diurnal effect in cosmic rays in 1954

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal. Geofizika, no. 4, 1962, 16, abstract 4086 (V sb. Kosmicheskiye luchy, no. 4, M., AN SSSR, 1961, 225-228)

TEXT: Cosmic-ray data obtained at a number of stations during 1937 - 1955 are used to investigate the stellar-diurnal variation in the cosmic-ray intensity. It is shown that the 1952 - 1954 diurnal variation exhibits an effect which depends on stellar time and was not observed during the other years in these two decades. [Abstractor's note: Complete translation].

Card 1/1

12913

5, 1958, 1959, 1960, 1961, 1962

AUTHORS: Gorbunov, Ye.Ye., and I. Izentsova, O.I.

TITLE: Investigation of the variation of cosmic rays of high and middle latitudes.

SOURCE: Sovetskaya i mirnaya ekspeditsiya, 1956-1958. [Trudy] 1.9: Vtoraya kontinental'naya ekspeditsiya, 1956-1958 g. nauchnye rezultaty. A.F. Freshnikov, ed. Leningrad, Izdatel'stvo 'Morskoy transport,' 1960, 31-49.

TEXT: Using data obtained by the Second Soviet Continental Expedition, 1956-1958, in Antarctica, the authoresses correlate the variation of the intensity of the hard component of cosmic rays, as measured by means of ACK (ASK) type ionization chambers at Mirnyy station in the Antarctic and at Moscow, data from 13 additional stations from the USSR (4), USA (3), Canada (3), Japan (1), Australia (1), and West Germany (1) were also included. All variations were found to be somewhat larger at Mirnyy than at Moscow. Upon application of necessary corrections for meteorological effects (temperature, pressure) it was found that (1) the seasonal effect detected by some earlier investigators does not actually exist, whereas the presence of a residual global effect was confirmed. (2) the

Card 1/3

Investigation of the variation of cosmic rays ... 5 142,66,007,000/003/01

daily amplitude is somewhat greater at Mirny than at Moscow, and any given phase passes through Mirny about two hours later than through Moscow. (3) The day-to-day variation is greater at Mirny, and the difference between the two stations is maximal during periods of high magnetic activity. (4) In the 27-day variation and the effects of magnetic storms are somewhat greater at Mirny than at the other stations at which measurements were made with the same instrumentation. The latter measurements were made during the June 1957 to June 1958 period of intense solar activity (mean number of sun spots approximately 250) and of extremely great and intensely perturbed geomagnetic activity in the hard and the neutron component and pronounced 27-day recurrence. In the neutron-component measurements, the ratio between the variability, the amplitude of the 27-day variation, and the effect of magnetic storms at Arctic and mid-latitude stations that lie above the "bend" or "knee" of the latitude effect, differ but little from unity. Inasmuch as the greater values at Mirny as against those at Moscow appear only in the hard component measurements made with the scintillation chamber and not in the neutron-component measurements, the difference is attributed to some high-altitude atmospheric temperature effect above Mirny that might not have been eliminated in the temperature corrections made. Vertical soundings above Mirny indicate sharp temperature variations, but additional investigation is regarded as necessary to clarify the relationship between the high-altitude temperature variations and the variation in activity which occur at Mirny. Card 2, 3

Inventory of the Scientific Literature on Cosmic Rays, 1957/58

Abstracts of the scientific literature on cosmic rays, which has been compiled by the Soviet Academy of Sciences, Moscow, and is published in the form of a book. The book contains a list of references, a list of first-order approximations, a list of second-order approximations, a list of primary particles with a spectrum, and a list of secondary particles. There are 9 figures, 7 tables, 6 Soviet references, and the following 3 English-language references: Forbush, S. E., Cosmic-ray intensity variations during two solar cycles, Trans., Fifth General Assembly of CSAGI, Moscow, 1958. Quenby, I. L., and W. R. Webber, Cosmic-ray cutoff rigidities and the Earth's magnetic field, Phil. Mag., v. 4, no. 37, Jan. 1959. Vankov, D., Solar activity and the short-term changes in cosmic-ray intensity, (preprint), Opatowitz, Czechoslovakia, 1958.

ASSOCIATION: N. 10.10

Card 3/3

ACCESSION NR: AT3012742

S/2961/60/000/002/0074/0093

AUTHOR: Glokova, Ye. S.

TITLE: Diurnal variations of the hard component of cosmic rays
near the minimum of solar activity

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Mezhdunarodn. komit. po prov. mezhdunarodn.
geofizich. goda. 7 razdel program. MGG. Kosmicheskiye luchy. Sb.
statey, no. 2, 1960, 74-93

TOPIC TAGS: cosmic rays, anomalous diurnal variation, solar activi-
ty, cosmic ray intensity profile, cosmic ray hard component, hard
component anomalous variation

ABSTRACT: This is a continuation of a paper by the author with
N. S. Kaminer and N. A. Mishina (Tr. YAFAN AN SSSR, ser. fiz., 1958,
No. 2, p. 95). The anomalous diurnal variation at the minimum of
the solar activity is investigated by comparing years of high and

Card 1/4

ACCESSION NR: AT3012742

low solar activity, using material from several stations. The data reduction procedures are described. It is shown that when the changes in the diurnal variation of the cosmic ray intensity are studied as a function of the cycle of solar activity, the average diurnal variation of the hard component can be represented in the form of the sum of two vectors, one of which varies with the solar activity and is connected with the anisotropy of the cosmic rays outside the geomagnetic field, and the second is atmospheric and is independent of the solar activity. Near the minimum of the solar activity the variation of the amplitude and phase of the observed mean annual vector of the diurnal variation (over approximately three years) is the consequence of the variation of the amplitude of the extra-atmospheric vector. During the years of high solar activity the variation of the observed vector is essentially connected with the variation of the phase of the extra-atmospheric vector. The seasonal variation of the diurnal wave in a hard cosmic ray component in the northern and southern latitudes is largely

Card 2/4

ACCESSION NR: AT3012742

of atmospheric origin. However, there are factors other than atmospheric producing a seasonal variation of the diurnal vector on the equator and additional seasonal variations during years of high solar activity. The anomalous solar-diurnal variations of 1954 are due to the fact that at the minimum of the solar activity of that year the amplitude of the extra-atmospheric vector decreased almost to zero, leaving only the atmospheric vector. The experimental data on the hard components gave no grounds for assuming that any special stellar-diurnal variation occurred in 1954 which did not occur in other years. "In conclusion I thank all the researchers whose data were used here. I am also grateful to senior technician M. K. Kulyukhina for the calculations and for help in the presentation of the material. "Orig. art. has: 9 figures, 4 tables, and 4 formulas.

ASSOCIATION: None

Card 3/4

GLOKOVA, Ye.S.

"Variations in the intensity of cosmic rays", Transactions of the
International Conference on Cosmic Rays, vol. 4. Reviewed by
E.S.Glokov. Geomag. i aer. 1 no.1:130-131 Ja-F '61.
(CIRA 14:7)

(Cosmic rays--Congresses)

ACCESSION NR: APh031631

8/0203/64/004/002/0275/0284

AUTHOR: Glokova, Ye. S.

TITLE: Geographic distribution of solar diurnal variation in the neutron component of cosmic rays

SOURCE: Geomagnetizm i aeronomiya, v. 4, no. 2, 1964, 275-284

TOPIC TAGS: solar diurnal variation, cosmic ray, neutron component, International Geophysical Year, International Solar Year

ABSTRACT: The author has examined the geographic distribution of amplitude and phase characteristics of the diurnal variation in the neutron component of cosmic rays for the period of the International Geophysical Year and the International Solar Year. She has used data from a worldwide network of stations. The geographic distribution of the diurnal variations is more complex than would follow from the theory of a single dipole. Changes with time of diurnal and semidiurnal variations are alike (changes in the amplitudes of harmonics 1 and 2 are worldwide), and this permits the representation of the mechanism by a single model. Data from stations at Berkley, Lomnitse, Yakutsk, and Invercargill, however, are not repre-

Card 1/2

ACCESSION NR: AP4031631

representative for studying the overall pattern of diurnal variation. For these stations at least three out of four characteristics differ sharply. For the stations at London, Leeds, Hermanus (for 1958), Makarere, and Sidney, the actual errors in diurnal variation exceed the errors due to statistical fluctuation. If the European maximum may be disregarded, it is found that the amplitude distribution of diurnal variation in the neutron component corresponds to a spectrum of anisotropy having the form $\delta D(E)/D(E) = a$. There is some anomaly, however, in the amplitude of the first harmonic at the European stations, and a longitude effect is detected in the amplitude of the second harmonic near the equator. The anisotropy spectrum does not contradict the possible development of anisotropy as a consequence of solar wind. "I express my sincere thanks to M. A. Karpuchina for her aid in treating the data." Orig. art. has: 6 figures and 1 table.

ASSOCIATION: Institut zemnogo magnetizma, ionosfery* i rasprostraneniya radiovoln AN SSSR (Institute of Terrestrial Magnetism, the Ionosphere, and Propagation of Radio Waves AN SSSR)

SUBMITTED: 29Aug63

DATE ACQ: 30Apr64

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: ES

NO REF SOV: 000

OTHER: 010

Card 2/2

GLOKSIN, W.; REDLICH, F.; TRONCZYNSKI, M.

Treatment of diphtheria with aureomycin. *Pediat. polska* 28 no.7:723--
727 July 1953. (CML 25:4)

1. Of the Second Pediatric Clinic (Head---Prof. F. Redlich, M.D.)
of Lodz Medical Academy.

Excerpta Medica 1/1 sec 17 Jan 55 Pub. Health, Social Medicine & etc

149. GLOKSIN W. II Klin. Chorób Dzieci Akad. med., Łódź. - Uwagi w sprawie zachorowalności na błonice i śmiertelności na terenie m. Łodzi w latach 1946-52. Remarks concerning cases of diphtheria and the mortality rate in Lodz between 1946-1952. PEDIAT. POL. 1953, 28/11 (1137-1140) Tables 1
The incidence of this disease among people over 15 yr. of age was in 1947, 11.3%; 1948, 17.8%; 1949, 26.1%; 1950, 22.6%; 1951, 15.3%. In the years 1950-51 there were observed 6 cases of diphtheria in persons over 60 yr. of age; one of them was a 72-year-old woman. The mortality was in the 1st year of age 11.2%, in the 2nd 7%; over 3 yr. to 8 yr. 3.8%-2.5%; over 15 yr. 0.5%.

Redakcja: Warszawa (XX.17.6.7)

RADZIMINSKI, A.; REDLICH, Fr.; GLOKSIN, W.

Apparatus for intubation in direct laryngoscopy. Otolaryng.
polska 9 no.3:279-280 1955.

1. Z II Kliniki Chorob Dzieci A.M. w Lodzi. Kierownik:
prof. dr. Fr. Redlich. Z Kliniki Otolaryngologicznej A.M.
w Lodzi. Kierownik: prof. dr. A.Radziminski.

(LARYNGOSCOPY, apparatus and instruments,
for intubation in direct laryngoscopy)

2
RADZIMINSKI, A; REDLICH, Fr; GLOKSIN, W. REDLICH, Fr., prof. dr.; Lodz,
Armii Czerwonej 15.

Principles and technic of laryngoscopy for pediatric use. Pediat.
polska 30 no.4:361-366 Apr '55.

(LARYNGOSCOPY,
in pediatrics technic)

EXCERPTA MEDICA Sec 7 Vol 10/7 Pediatrics July 56

1435. GLOKSIN W. and LUKASIEWICZ J. 2. Klin. chor. Dzieci A. M. w Łodzi.
Przetaczanie krwi w przebiegu błony. Blood transfusion in the
course of diphtheria PEDIAT. POL. 1955, 30 8 (667-670)
On basis of treatment of 200 patients the following conclusions were drawn. Blood
transfusion in diphtheria is an auxiliary procedure with other obligatory medicinal
procedures. Blood transfusion is efficacious in all forms of diphtheria. In cases of
toxic diphtheria blood transfusion should be performed exclusively during the first
days of the disease.
From authors' summary (XX, 7)

GLOKSIN, W

BIOMEDICA Dec.7 Vol.10/5 Pediatrics May56

961. GLOKSIN W. Klin, Chorób Dzieci A. M., Łódź. Znieczulenie krtani kokainą w konserwatywnym leczeniu dławca. Cocaine anaesthetization of larynx in conservative treatment of croup. PEDIAT. POL. 1955, 31/9 (819-822)

Basing on the concepts concerning the reflexogenic origin of suffocation in croup the author has employed in larynx anaesthetization 3% and 5% cocaine solution in 130 cases of croup, with the following conclusions: (1) The action of cocaine develops during several seconds and disappears after 5-13 hr. (on the average after 11 hr.). (2) In milder cases and in some running a course with extensive membranes but without any considerable oedema the action of cocaine does not necessitate intubation or tracheotomy. In cases presenting extensive oedemas and in descending croup this method is disappointing. (3) On the whole children tolerate well the local larynx anaesthetization by means of cocaine - symptoms of overdosage of cocaine observed only in 1 case.

Author's summary (XI, 7)

DATE: 11/11/1981, BY: [illegible] OF [illegible]

Treatment of severe encephalopathy in children. Arch. Neurol. 39: 134-135, 1982.

J. J. Kiehl et al. (San Francisco, Calif.) Report. J. Neurol. 238: 1-10, 1981.

1. The

(1) The first part of the document is a list of the names of the

persons who were present at the meeting. The names are listed in

Ref: 1/1 Bond, John. Poly. C. Bond Products. 1964. 1-13
Appl. Chem. Soc. Chem. Soc. Glass. Fibers, Fibers 13.
G. G. G. G.

Ref: 2/1 Bond, John. Poly. C. Bond Products. 1964.

Ref: 3/1 Bond, John. Poly. C. Bond Products.

Ref: 4/1 Bond, John. Poly. C. Bond Products. 1964.
Ref: 5/1 Bond, John. Poly. C. Bond Products. 1964.
Ref: 6/1 Bond, John. Poly. C. Bond Products. 1964.

Ref: 7/1 Bond, John. Poly. C. Bond Products. 1964.

Abstract: 1. Abstract.

Card : 1/1

60

GLOBE, J.

TECHNOLOGY

PERIODICAL: JOURNAL OF THE INSTITUTE OF AERONAUTICS Vol. 4, no. 4, 1953

GLOBE, J. Introduction to the theory of biaxially prestressed plates. p. 1-3.

Monthly List of East European Accessions (JLEI) 18, Vol 4, no. 4
April 1959, Thomas

GLONE, J.

The use of resistance tensiometry for research on dynamic tension in steel bridges. P 52

Dziennik. (wydawnictwo techniczne) Warszawa, Poland. Vol. 14, no. 3, March, 1959

Monthly List of East European Accessions (DEAF) LC. Vol. 8, no. 7, July 1959

Encl.

GLOMB, J.: KAUFMAN, S.

Transverse prestressing in railroad slab bridges, p. 146.

INZYNIERIA I BUDOWNICTWO. (Naczelna Organizacja Techniczna i Polski
Zwiazek Inzynierow i Technikow Budowlanych) Warszawa, Poland.
Vol. 16, No. 4, Apr 1959

Monthly List of East European Assessments Index (EEAI), IC, Vol 8, No. 11,
November 1959
Uncl.

GLCMb, Jozef Andrzej

Certain problems of the dynamics of highway bridges. Budown
Gliwice no.6:1-111 '63.

GLOMB, Jozef, dr inz.

Vibration damping in bridges. Inz i bud 19 no.7:258-261 J1 '62.

1. Politechnika, Gliwice.

GLOMB, Jozef, dr inz.

Effect of uneven pavings on the dynamic loads of road bridges.
Inz i bud 19 no.8:325-328 Ag '62.

1. Politechnika Slaska, gliwice.

GIOMBIE, Joachim, mgr inz.; KATO, Henryk, inz.; FUBIEN, Miroslaw, inz.

Organization of cross heading driving from stratum 504 to
pit shaft III Bobrowniki in the Julain mine. Wiadom gorn
14 no. 12: 386, 389 D '63.

3(7)
AUTHOR: Glomozda, A. A. SOV/50-59-2-5/25
TITLE: Hydrometeorological Service of the Belorusskaya SSR
During the Last 40 Years (Gidrometeorologicheskaya sluzhba
Belorusskoy SSR za 40 let)
PERIODICAL: Meteorologiya i gidrologiya, 1959, Nr 2, pp 28 - 30 (USSR)
ABSTRACT: A general history of the service is given. In 1921 Lenin
signed the decree SNK RSFSR "On the Organization of a
Hydrometeorological Service in the RSFSR". In 1929 a common
hydrometeorological service was established throughout the
USSR. In 1950 the gidrometeorologicheskii institut (Hydro-
meteorological Institute) was founded in the Belorusskaya
SSR, and in 1953 the Glavnoye upravleniye gidrometeoroluzhby
BSSR (Central Administration of the Hydrometeorological
Service of the Belorusskaya SSR). A description of the war
damages and the reconstruction work done after the war is
given. In a general way mention is made of the successes
and achievements, competitions and important accomplishments
of the collective of the staff.

Card 1/1

GLOMOZDOV, Y.F.

Manufacture and introduction of the PAR-1-64 ramp double-chamber
acetylene reductor. Biul.tekh-ekon.inform.Sos.nauch.-irsl.inst.
nauch.i tekhn. inform. 18 no.6:48-49 Je '65. (MIRA 18:7)

ACCESSION NR: AP4038916

S/0075/64/019/005/0637/0639

AUTHOR: Glonti, G. G.

TITLE: Separation of strontium from calcium in radiochemical soil analysis.

SOURCE: Zhurnal analiticheskoy khimii, v. 19, no. 5, 1964, 637-639

TOPIC TAGS: strontium, calcium, precipitation, potassium ferrocyanide, separation, soil analysis

ABSTRACT: The greatest difficulty in the determination of radioactive Sr^{90} in soils is the separation of the strontium from the large amounts of calcium. This, however, is necessary for accurate determination of the chemical yield of the carrier. Since the existing methods are not applicable under all conditions, they require great care and are time consuming, it was the purpose of this study to develop an absolute and simplified method. Use was made of the well-known precipitation reaction of calcium with potassium ferrocyanide. It has been established by this method that it is possible to separate microamounts of strontium from large amounts of calcium. In the case of soil extracts, radiostrontium is almost quantitatively separated from microamounts of calcium. Orig. art. has:

Card 1/2

ACCESSION NR: AP4038916

2 tables and 1 figure.

ASSOCIATION: Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut pochvovedeniya, agrokhimiya i melioratsii, Tbilisi (Scientific Research Institute of Soil Science, Agricultural Chemistry and Land Improvement)

SUBMITTED: 26Aug63

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: IC, GC

NO REF SOV: 000

OTHER: 000

Cord. 2/2

KVARATSKHELIA, N.T.; GLONTI, G.G.

Migration of strontium-90 in soils in Georgia. Pochvovedenie
no.10:64-71 C '65. (MIRA 18:11)

1. Institut pochvovedeniya, agrokhimii i melioratsii Gruzinskoy
SSR.

GLONTI, O.A.; TSITSISHVILI, G.V., akademik, SHISHAEV, R.A.

Arrangement of silver ions in zeolite AgX. Dokl. AN SSSR
164 no.2:368-370 S '65. (MEBA 18.9)

1. Institut fizicheskoy khimii AN SSSR. 2. AN GrusSSR (1965)
TSitsishvili).

KACHNIAIDZE, A.I.; GIANI, G.Sh.; KACHNIAIDZE, G.D.; KACHNIAIDZE, D.G.;
ANASTAS, I.I.

Structure of the condensation products of o- and m-cresols with
some substituted vinyl carbinols in the presence of phosphoric
acid. Scob. Ak Gruz. SSR 36 no.3:565-572 1964.

(KIRA 18:3)

1. Tbilisi, Gosunivernyy Universitet. Submitted April 15, 1964.

$\frac{d}{dt} \left(\frac{1}{\rho} \right) = - \frac{1}{\rho^2} \frac{d\rho}{dt}$

of political support over the years in terms of
national forces. (United States, 1964, p. 10)

GLONTI, N.Ya.; SHARABIDZE, M.I.

Increasing the working capacity of cars in a tunnel kiln. Stek.
i ker. 19 no.12:27-28 D '62. (MIRA 16:1)

1. Metekhskiy kirpichno-cherepichnyy zavod.
(Kilns)

L 64171-65 EWT(m)/T
ACCESSION NR: AP5019779

UR/0062/65/000/007/1275/1277/7
539.26

AUTHOR: Glonti, O. A.; Shishakov, N. A.

TITLE: Determination of the position of cations in synthetic T zeolite (erionite)

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Izvestiya. Seriya khimicheskaya, no. 7, 1968, 1275-1277

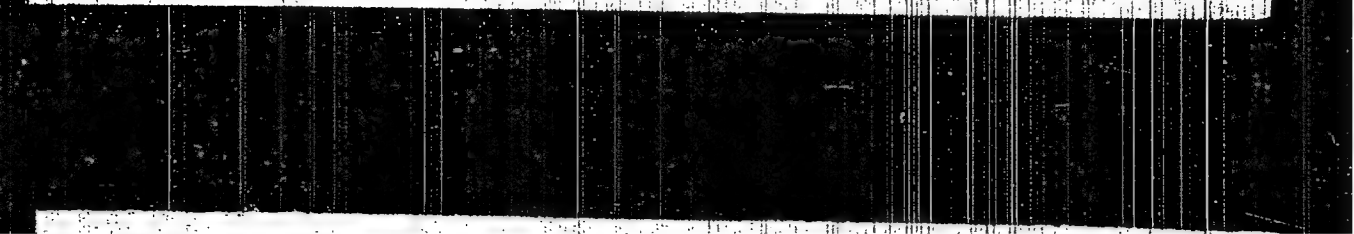
TOPIC TAGS: erionite, zeolite, crystal structure analysis

ABSTRACT: The structure of synthetic erionite was studied by means of its X-ray powder pattern. The line intensities on the pattern were determined visually and were expressed in numbers on the Bernal nine-point scale. From these intensities

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CIA-RDP86-00513R000515410013-1

Card 1/3



APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/24/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R000515410013-1"

0.000, 0.000, 0.000,
0.333, 0.666, 0.250,
0.000, 0.000, 0.250

Orig. art. has: 2 figures, 2 tables.

ASSOCIATION: Institut fizicheskoy khimii Akademii nauk SSSR (Institute of Physical Chemistry, Academy of Sciences SSSR)

SUBMITTED: 280ct64

ENCL: 01

SUB CODE: IC, SS

NO REF SOV: 000

OTHER: 002

Card 2/3

L 64171-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5019779

ENCLOSURE 01

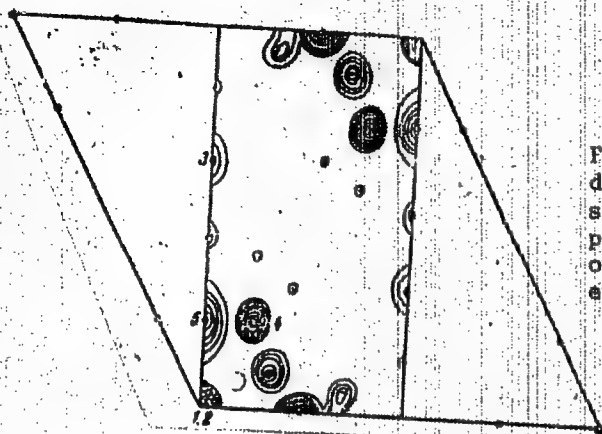


Fig. 1. Projection of electron density distribution in the structure of erionite on the 001 plane. Negative density values on white areas of the map do not exceed $7 \text{ e}/\text{\AA}$.

Card 3/3

[illegible]

1. The first part of the paper is devoted to the study of the properties of the function $f(x)$ defined by the equation $f(x) = \int_0^x f(t) dt$. It is shown that $f(x)$ is a continuous function and that $f(0) = 0$.

1. The following table is taken from the report of the U.S. Bureau of Statistics published in the *Monthly Bulletin of Statistics* for July 1961, Table 100-1, *Domestic Production and Distribution of Selected Commodities*, p. 10.

S/020/62/147/004/011/027
B117/B186

AUTHORS: Goshchitskiy, B. N., Izrailevich, I. S.

TITLE: Problem of the existence of a "negative" enrichment effect in thermodiffusion of gases in porous media

PERIODICAL: Akademiya nauk SSSR. Doklady, v. 147, no. 4, 1962, 817-818

TEXT: The separation of binary H_2 -Ar, H_2 -Kr, and He-Kr mixtures (concentration 50%) in porous media ($BaO \cdot 6Fe_2O_3$) was studied. The test unit adopted differed from that described by H. D. Beckey and W. E. Groth (Zs. Naturforsch., 7a, 474 (1952)) by a precise temperature adjustment of the two work chambers and of the neighboring surface of the porous medium. Measurements were conducted along the sample in the presence of both temperature and pressure gradients, and with the temperature gradient alone. For the latter, the pressure gradient was eliminated by a special tube with high diffusion resistance and low hydraulic resistance. Results: In the first experiment ($T_1 = 473^\circ K$, $T_2 = 298^\circ K$), a "positive" enrichment effect

Card 1/2

3/020/62/147/004/011/027
5117/5106

Problem of the existence of a...

vanishing at $P_0 = 0$, was observed in the whole pressure range. In the second experiment ($T_1 = 477^\circ\text{K}$, $T_2 = 295^\circ\text{K}$), the effect reached a maximum at $P_0 = 0$ and decreased monotonically as the pressure increased. Even at comparatively high pressures it was higher than in the case of thermal-diffusion in free space. No enrichment of the light component at the cold end as observed by Beckey, Grothe and H. Baum (Vakuum-Technik, H. 7 (1957)) was found. The above-mentioned "negative" enrichment effect is assumed to be due to "neglected" negative temperature gradients in the test unit or by the motion of gases in long capillaries. There are 3 figures.

PRESENTED: July 25, 1962, by I. K. Kikoin, Academician

SUBMITTED: March 9, 1962

Card 2/2

~~Source~~, Given Names

Country: Poland

Academic Degrees:

Affiliation: Department for Application of Radio-Isotopes in Chemistry and
Chemical Technology of the Institute for Nuclear Research, Warsaw
[no original language version given]

~~Source~~

Source: Leipzig, Isotopentechnik, No 5-6, May 1961, pp 165-166.

Data: "Determination of the Material Movement in Rotary Kilns for the
Production of Gypsum Sulphuric Acid in the Chemical Works "Wizow"."

Authors:

AKERMAN, Karol, Professor

HOFFMANN, P. M.

POCZYNAJLO, A.

MAJCHROWSKI, J.

GLONDALSKI, J.

OGLAZA, J.

GPO 981643

GLONTI, G. A.

DECEASED
c. '62

1963/
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Mechanics
Magnetic fields

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/24/2001

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APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/24/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R000515410013-1"

GLORII, G. V.

36212. GLORII, G. V. I KOLINA, V. S. -- Uruboth: i prityazhka rukonaykh tkaney. Tekstil. prom-st', 1949, no. 11, s. 26-27.

SO: Letopis' Zhurnal'nykh Statey, No. 49, 1949

GLONTI, I.G.; SVANIDZE, N.A.

A method for calculating statistical characteristics with a
T5M tabulator. Trudy Vych.tsentra AN Gruz.SSR 2:339-343 '62.
(MIRA 16:1)

(Mathematical statistics)
(Electronic calculating machines)

GLONTI, L.I.

Course of the basic tuberculous process in tuberculous meningitis
and the effect on the latter of antibacterial treatment. Soob.AN
Gruz.SSR 23 no.6:745-752 D '59. (MIRA 13:6)

1. Tbilisskiy gosudarstvennyy institut usoversheanstvovaniya vrachey.
Predstavleno chlenom-korrespondentom Akademii I.Ya.Tatishvili.
(MENINGES--TUBERCULOSIS)

GACIHI, L. I.. Cand Med Sci -- (dis): "Comparative evaluation of various methods of treatment of tubercular meningitis." Tbilisi, 1960. 31 pp; (Tbilisi State Medical Inst); 200 copies; free; (SB, 10-60, 156)

GLONTI, L. I., kand. med. nauk

Tuberculous meningitis in elderly patients. Probl. tub. no.3:
31-35 '62. (MIRA 15:4)

(MENINGES—TUBERCULOSIS)

ABULADZE, A.S., prof.; PAYLODZE, Yu.B., prof.; KUTATELADZE, Yo.A., dotsent;
ANTELEVA, A.V., assistant; GLONTI, L.V., assistant

Fluorine content of food products and drinking water in the
Georgian S.S.R. Gig.1 san. 24 no.11:71 N '59. (MIRA 13:4)

1. Iz kafedry biokhimii Tbilisskogo meditsinskogo instituta.
(WATER SUPPLY)
(FOOD)

GLONTI, L. I.

Blocks in tuberculous meningitis. Probl. tub. no. 7:47-50 '61.
(MIRA 14:12)

1. Iz kafedry tuberkuleza (zav. - prof. G. V. Mestlashvili)
Tbilisskogo instituta usovershonstvovaniya vrachey (dir. - prof.
G. R. Khudnadze)

(MENINGES--TUBERCULOSIS) (ANESTHESIA)

1. GLONTI, M. D. and SABATIN, Ye. Yu.
2. USSR (600)
4. Botanical Gardens - Batum
7. Results of wintering of subtropical plants in the Batum Botanical Garden. Biol.Glav.
bot.sada no. 12, 1952

9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, March 1953, Unclassified.